WASHINGTON, March 6 .- The social aspects



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SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1885.

Government, Society and Industry.

Amusements To-day.

Bijon Opera Mause Admis. Fand SP. M.
Cambon-Patience. SP. M.
Cambon-Patience. SP. M.
Cambon-Patience. Sp. M.
Patry's Theatres—A Night Off. 2 and eds. P. M.
Edon Musee—Tablant in War. Ac. 11 A. M. 10 11 P. M.
Grand Opera House by Patienc. Sand SP. M.
Madison Naunce Carriers—Statist Tournament.
Madison Naunce—Alinette Statist M.
Niblo's Garden—Minet is 1 ami 60 M
People's Theatre—A library Mariace 1 and 47. M.
Mandard Theatre—Garperine. 2 and e7. M.
Thuis Theatre—Garperine. 2 and e7. M.
Luies Square Theatre—A Frience for Life. 2 and 47. M.
Luies Square Theatre—A Frience for Life. 2 and 47. M. When Opera House Admit. 1 and 17: M. Union Square Theatre A Property Life Contact Wallack's Theatre-Impulse 130 and 1P. M. 24 Avenue Theatre-Fix Pixels, 1 and 1P. M.

#### The Unrepresented.

5th Avenue Theatre-Spat Case, 2 and 2 P. M. 54th Street Theatre-Mcalliste's Legier, 2 P. M.

There will naturally be various surmises as to the reasons that induced President CLEVE-LAND, in selecting the members of his Cabi net, to pass over the vast area in what is still known as the West, comprising such large and important States as Ohio, Indiana, Iliinois, Missouri, and Kentucky.

It could not have been because there were not men to be found in that region who are fitted to be the advisers of a Democratic President. Some of the best and ablest members of the party reside there, and have gained their distinction there. There are plenty of them in Ohio, nearly as many in Indians, and the Democratic leaders in Illinois, Kentucky, or Missouri are both able and experienced. There was no lack of Cabinet timber in the West.

It would be difficult, eso, to account for President CLEVELAND's course on the theory that he shunned the Western statesmen because of the extreme views held by many of them in opposition to the doctrine of protection. The presence of Senator BAYARD among his counsellors should be sufficient to show that such could not have been the President's reason. Neither will it do to say that the neglected region has been passed over on account of the prevailing sentiment there regarding the coinage of silver, a sentiment in opposition to that entertained by Mr. CLEVELAND himself. The Congressional delegations of the States of Arkansas, Delaware, and Mississippi, the States of Messrs. BAYARD, LAMAR, and GARLAND, have already recorded themselves on this question, as in sympathy with the West and against the President. Some other theory is necessary to explain the problem.

The plain fact is that Mr. CLEVELAND took the men he liked best, and probably that is all there is of it. But, after all, the main question is, Will the men chosen give us n good Administration and one that will satisfy the high expectations formed of the party which has now assumed the responsibility of the Government? We hope so.

### Mr. Cleveland's Foreign Policy.

The hasty conclusions drawn by the European press from our ill-a tvised participation in the Congo Conference will be refuted by the plain words of the inaugural address affirming the fundamental principle by which the foreign policy of the new Administration will be shaped. Nothing, indeed, could be less open to per-

version or misconception, even by diplomatists accustomed to pry between the lines and impute a double meaning, than Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S reference to this important topic. The passage in question, which, we doubt not, was penned in consultation with the incoming Secretary of State, defines tersely and distinctly the attitude of prudent political isolation which it is intended to maintain, and indicates the cogent reasons by which it is imposed upon American statesmen. These reasons, which, it seems, Mr. Frelinghuysen had lost sight of. are sharply outlined. "The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions, and the pros perity of our republic." Then follows the definition, which, on the negative side at least, is tolerably exhaustive. "It is the policy of independence favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power. It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe, of Washington, and JEFFERSON: 'Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

It may be objected that, viewed merely as a disclaimer, this profession of purpose is defective; that it might have been put forward by Mr. BLAINE himself without inconvenience, because, while abjuring all entangling alliances with European powers and projects of ambition connected with "other continents," it is reticent about aggression and intrigue nearer home, and would have left the former Secretary at liberty to exercise a mischievous activity in South America. But a little reflection will demonstrate that the reasons assigned by the Executive for a scrupulous avoidance of foreign complications are made quite broad enough to cover the case suggested, and would condemn no less severely interposition in the quarrels of other American republies for any purpose but to rebuke encreachments by a European power. Moreover, the opinions uttered and the course pursued by Mr. BAYARD during his long association with the supervision of our foreign relations in his capacity of Sonator, afford conclusive guarantees that in his hands the State Department will not evade or qualify the unequivocal declarations of the Executive or connive at any deviation from an upright, just, impartial treatment of our neighbor commonwealths.

But the Monroe doctrine had its affirmative side also, and involved the admonition

permitted to interfere in the concerns of the independent States of the New World. This warning is unobtrusively yet plainly reiterated in a phrase of the inaugural address, where it is announced that the policy of the new Administration with regard to European Governments will include the duty of "repelling their intrusion here," that is to say, in the American continent. It was needless and would have been unseemly to assume a tone of arrogance and menace, when the will and power of the nation to execute its sentence of exclusion had been so signally demonstrated by the peremptory summons, promptly obeyed by tiality; and to the Promotion of Demohe French Emperor, to withdraw his troops cratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of from Mexico.

Here again public confidence in the capacity and determination of our Government to cope with the awkward international embroilments that may possibly arise in connection with the Panama Canal, and to guide us through troubled as well as tranquil seas without an instant's deflection from the cardinal tenet of "America for Americans," will be materially heightened by Mr. BAY-ARD's acceptance of the State Department.

#### The Germans Pushing Into Africa.

After assuming a protectorate over eight hundred miles of African coast line within the past few months, Germany is now pushing inland. Nearly every week brings some new development of her remarkable activity in Africa. Her latest exploit has been to acquire a large tract of land in the highlands about a hundred miles west of Zanzibar.

A while ago Dr. PETERS and Herr JULKE were sent by the German Society of Colonization to the mountains of Usagara, which overlook the jungle forming the unhealthful maritime region of this part of the east coast. These ranges of lofty hills comprise the principal region where white men can live in health and comfort between Zanzibar and the big lakes. The Usagara district is 85 miles in width, and stretches northeast and southwest about 200 miles. Its average altitude is 3,500 feet, and it has peaks over 6,000 feet above the sea. Bunton said Usagara had a cool and in its upper regions a salubrious climate, a fertile soil, and the best of water. STANLEY said that in these uplands the "greenest verdure, purest water, health, and abundance of food" were assured to the white man. Many travellers have sounded the praises of Mowapwa, with its fine mountain scenery and its abundant and cheap supplies of grain and vegetables, poultry and milk. The missionaries who have lived there for four years say they can raise anything

that is grown in southern Europe. This is the region referred to in the despatches just printed announcing that the agents of the German Colonization Society have acquired 2,500 square miles of territory. and that Dr. ROHLPs, the celebrated African traveller and the new Consul at Zanzibar. has placed it under German protection.

It is not to be supposed that Germany can make Usagara at once available for colonization. No spot in equatorial Africa is likely to become the home of many white settlers if it has to be reached by a weary tramp through pestilential jungles. If a railroad, of which there has been some talk, is built from Zanzibar west, bringing U-agara within a few hours of the coast, the Germans may try their colonizing experiment with some prospect of success. They will not have to wait for a railroad if STANLEY's belief proves well founded, that the Wami River is navigable for small boats from the ocean to the mountains.

On the west coast the German possessions no longer merely fringe the sea. Dr. NACH-TIGAL has established a protectorate over Bethany, a district northeast of Angra Pequeña, whose copper mines are said to be well worth developing. Germany has also just placed under her protection the region between the Bramla and the Dubrecka rivers in the southern part of Senegambia. This country is very populous, and is favorably situated for trade with the basin of the upper Niger. Dr. Passavant, with eighty men, left Cameroons on Jan. 1 to travel through an unknown country about 200 miles west to Lake Liba, to see whether it is worth while to push German enterprises thither.

### The Multiplication of Law Reports.

Section 249 of the Code of Civil Procedure of this State relates to the Supreme Court reporter. It provides that not more than hree volumes of his reports shall be published in any one year. A bill to amend this section is now pending in the Legislature at Albany. If passed, it will make the clause regulating the number of volumes per annum read as follows:

" Not more than four volumes of his reports shall be

Such an increase is wholly unnecessary. In a large proportion of the cases which are argued on appeal before the General Terms of the Supreme Court, it is right and proper that the Judges should write opinions. Litigants and counsel are better satisfied to be informed of the grounds of the decision for or against them, and a statement of the reasons for the result reached is conducive to a more intelligent discussion before the Court of Appeals if the case is carried there.

It by no means follows, however, that because an opinion is written, it should be reported in a book. In many cases the opinion of the General Term is of little importance. except in regard to the particular facts before the court. The decision may involve no novelty in principle, or even in the application of an old doctrine. If so, there is no propriety in reporting it. The intent of the statute is that only such opinions shall be reported as the public interests demand. Many of the cases published in the current series of reports might be omitted, and still the Supreme Court reporter would comply with this requirement.

We believe the work of the present reporter, Mr. MARCUS T. HUN of Albany, is very well done, but four volumes a year, instead of three, would be too much of a good thing.

### No Need of a Quarrel.

Some Democrats fear and many Republicans hope that the difference of opinion between President CLEVELAND and a large part of his party as to the advisability of suspending the coinage of the silver dollar may divide the Democracy, or, at any rate, make serious trouble between the Administration and those who should be its warmest supporters. It seems to us that there is no need of trouble at present.

The Democratic party is not called upon to consider the question as a party question. indeed, it cannot be made a party question. It is a question upon which Republicans diffor among themselves about as much as the Democrats do. Mr. CLEVELAND will, of course, try to impress his views upon Congress, as it will be his duty to do; and if a majority of the Democrats in the next House do not coincide with them, it will be equally their duty not to follow his recommendations upon this subject. It has not been uncommon for Republican Congresses to neglect or oppose the wishes of a Republican Execuive, without any thought of quarrelling with him, and the friends of the sliver dollar in the Forty-ninth Congress must be singu-Lucipean powers that they could not be I lar persons if they insist upon nourishing a

grudge against the President on account of his wish to suspend the coinage of silver. He has the same right to his views as they have to theirs, and doubtless they will be willing that he should express his opinion about silver by recommendations, since they can more effectually express their dissent by

their votes. If the alarmists at the beginning of the new Administration can find no better reason for it to break with the party than this, the Democratic prospects must be considered to be bright. There are some ticklish problems which Mr. CLEVELAND will have to solve as best he can, but we judge that he may take a hand in the everlasting debate about silver without being taken too seriously to task.

The irritation produced among the silver men by his letter ought to subside by the time the next Congress meets; and why should they be irritated any way? They are not to be defeated by a recommendation. And he ought not to be irritated if they fail to follow his recommendation and desire in regard to silver, and prefer to stick to the Democratic platform.

For some occult reason almost everybody who tackies the sliver question, whether from the point of view of the monometallist or the bimetallist, gets angry with the other side. We hope that President CLEVELAND and the Democratic party will be able to consider the subject with more sense and better humor.

#### A Righteous Judgmen .

The action of the County Judge of Kings county in imposing not only a fine, but a sentence of imprisonment, upon a notorious and defiant Coney Island pool seller yesterday merits public approval.

Judge Moore truly said that the question whether pools should be sold upon the race course was one with which the Court had nothing to do. It was the duty of the Court to enforce the law.

This is a correct view of the attitude which should be assumed by Courts and public prosecutors generally.

If the people want the law in any respect changed in relation to pool selling, they should change it through the Legislature. Whatever it is, it should be enforced.

The transfer of Senator GARLAND to the Cabinet will be a great loss to the Senate, but if the Philadelphia Times tells the truth about him, the change will fall with particular heaviness upon the Hon. Gronge F. EDMUNDS of Vermont. GARLAND's exit from Congress leaves EDMUNDS the last and lone of a trio that were well matched on and off the legislative floor. THURMAN and EDMUNDS, who were then on the Judiciary Committee and twins in their law and their frolics, found in this Arkansas man," says the Times, "a match for their legal acumen and their quiet social desires. They took him in and the three became fast friends." Now that Mr. EDMUNDS is left to himself, what he will do, and how he will do it, will afford an interesting study to his brother Senators. Will he honceforth sip his cup of Senatorial "cold tea" in solitude, or will be pluck up heart,

It must not be forgotten that there are points in Brother Evants's record that entitle him to consideration if the Vermont statesman should think of organizing another small sodality of jovial Senators.

### The Hon, Wm. M. Evarts and the Innugura-

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: The omission in your otherwise admirable report of the ceremony of the inauguration of the part which the Hon Win M. Evarts bore in the pageant, has been the subject of no little comment in Republican circles. Previninent among the statesmen and orators of the age n which we live, surely it is no exaggeration to say that the Republican standard bearer last year, the prospective verdict of the American people would have been anticipated, and he would now be the bloized occupant of the White House. What is more, the Grand Old Party would have retained all the offices, subject only to such changes as would have become necessary in order to make due provision for his own personal friends. need hardly remark, therefore, that the attitude and utterances of Mr. Evarts possess no less interest for the

Republicans than those of Mr. Cleveland possess for the Democrats of the country at large.

I have used the phrase "as the nomines of his party for the Presidency " advisedly. Permit me to say that this is the simple and unvariabled truth. In the first place it is highly probable-indeed. I may go further and affirm that it is nearly certain-that the candidate of both the Republican and the Democratic parties will in future be taken from the State of New York, the great pivotal State, without whose imperial vote no one can hereafter be elected to the Chief Magistracy of the na-tion. Such being the universally conceded fact, it re-quires no argument to show that the unprecedented honors which have of late been heaped upon Mr. Evarts. not only in this city and in Albany, but in the State at large, were intended by his friends to place him distinctly before the people of the whole country as the choice of the Republican party for the Presidency four years

Perriess in intellectual power, in statesmanship, in public services, and in the virtues which most adorn human nature, you will, I trust, pardon the remark that his friends and admirers will bereafter expect his words, ooks, and deeds to be minutely recorded in the columns of your valuable journal, unless, indeed, Tax Scs has history of the world for a day. Union LEAGER CLUS.

#### Why Can't This be Done in New York! From the Eiretrician.

A recent letter from Prof. Barrett, Superintendent of City Telegraphs, shows that a very general acquiescence in the demands of the city is noticeable in ie matter of underground wire placing. The Western Union Telegraph Company has seventy-

five miles already, and will eventually have about 500 miles buried. It has laid conduits from the office on Lasalle street to the new Board of Trade and from Van Buren street south to the city limits, all of which, if the weather ever lets up, will be wired, and the line of poles down Clark street, belonging to that company and its adopted child, the Mutual Union, cleaned out. The Baltimore and Ohio having shaken off the injunc-tion, which checked it, will proceed to flit its conduits at

as early a day as practicable. The Bankers' and Merchants' has already buried its wires the Postal Company has 180 miles under ground, the Western Indiana has several miles, the City has about sixty miles and plenty more to go under early i the spring, the telephone company has about twenty-eight miles now under, and will bury more as fast and as far as is practicable, and the electric light companies will go below as their needs require, so that in a short time Chicago will probably lead in the matter of clearing up the pole and wire nuisance to a greater extent and more perfectly than any city in the world.

### The Right of Women to Vote.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Women are allowed to vote in Wooming, now a Territory.

(1) If that community should ever be admitted into the Lorentz and the right of women to role recoming the community should ever be admitted into the Lorentz and the right of women for Federal officers! (1) can are State ye women a franchise in vote or team amendment to the national Constitution necessary!

(4) Have any States given women a right to vote.

Representative in the House. (3) Any State can enfran chise women. (4) New York and Massachusetts permit New York's Younger Stater.

(1) Certanly. (2) Ther can vote for the Ter-

To the Editor of The Sun-Ser Which its covers the more ground, New York or Brooklyn?
New York, March 5 New York covers almost twice as much ground as Brooklyn. The area of this city is 20 500 at ea, while that of Brooklyn is only 13 337 acres. Manhattan Island alone siightly exceeds Brooklyn in area.

SPRINGFIELD, Di., March 6.-In a joint con-

vention today two votes were cast. Speaker Haines voted for Branes, and Streeter (Int. Dem.) for Brack. Ma.

# totes for Brenop, and Streeter (Ind. Dem.) for Brack. Ma. Streeter, in casting his vote gave believe that after this week he was determined to vote each day for same one until the election of a United States Senator was accommished. He electioned that he had erved the party long enough and wond vote for a Demecrat until an election. The joint convention then adjourned.

Asiatic Phenenuts in Washington Territory.

From the Taroma News. China to this country by Judge Benny, in a Conent to China, and committed to the care of the Portland Red and time Come are to be colonized on Projection Feland, in Puret Sound. Mr. Powers on his the island and will take conarge of the birds until they are old enough to be turned loose on the main land.

### Mise Cleveland's Secial Abilities-The New President's Early Breakingts.

of the new Administration are discussed in the newspapers here in an interesting fashion. The Star believes there is a growing impression that the social interests of the White House will not be neglected under the new Administration and that while there may not be so much dignity as heretofore, White House guests will undoubtedly enjoy themselves as much, if not more. It is said that Miss Cleveland, who will be the social head of the White House for the next four years, has the faculty of making herself agreeable to a great many people at once. Nord comes from Albany that her memory for faces and names is remarkable. In five days just previous to her departure from Albany she attended fourteen different social entertainments, including breakfasts, luncheons, dinner parties, and receptions, and remembered everybody she met. A number of private letters from prominent Aleany people received recently in this city predict that Miss Cleveland will be a great favorite in Washington society. It is announced that while there will be no formal receptions at the Executive Mansion for the present Miss Cleveland will be at home Sauritay afternous this month to receive

formal receptions at the Executive Mansion for the present Miss Cleveland will be at home Saturday afternoons this month to receive such friends as may choose to call. Mrs. Hendricks, being still at Wilard's, will not find it convenient to hold receptions at present, and it is not unlikely that she will defer her formal receptions until next season, although she will be at home informally to all friends to call. Mr. Manning and Mr. Endleott, with their wives, also occupy apartments at hotels, and they too will be compelled, for the present at least, to take a very informal part in society.

Mr. Bayard occupies his own residence on Highland place but Mrs. Bayard's ill health will prevent her faking an active part in society.

Mr. Bayard occupies his own residence on the new Secretary of State. The daughters of Mr. Lamaz and Mr. Garland will likewise preside at their fathers' residences here, and Mrs. Whitney will be at home informally to her friends at her new home on Connecticut avenue. The Critic remarks:

Trevident Cleveland introduced some innovations at the White House yesterday. The Executive Mansion has acarcely ever witnessed so early a breakfast and the bloars, usually controlled until nooth by the avergation, in addition to this, Mr. Cleveland found time to receive severybedy that wanted to see him and to show the public that their wishes were as important as his convenience. As if this were not enough for one day, Mr. Cleveland taught the distincted marshal that introductions at a public level are a meaningless and senseless formality, and that he would receive the thousands of callers without presentations. A President who is an early riser and a hard worker, and who regards convenience and comment, sense as better guides that minchenced custom, eliquette, and precedent, is indeed a surprise. The first day of the line waldministation was one of autyrive at the White House, but one that gives the union set and comment were as the production to all concerned.

### NOT MR. GOULD'S FIGUREHEAD.

Mr. C. P. Adams, Jr., Says He is Solely Responsible for the Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, March 6 .- Senator Hoar presented to the Senate to-day a letter from Mr. Charles F. Adams, Jr., the President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, stating his views of Mr. Hoar's Pacific Railroad Funding bill, which proposes to equalize the annual interest payments on the debt through the entire pariod of sixty years. In concluding his letter Mr. Adams says:

Mr. Adams says:

There is one other matter to which I wish to refer, upon which much stress has been laid in discussions over the different measures proposed, it is a matter of some delicacy, but if seems to me important and in such cases I do not see that any thing is gained by not speaking out frankly, or, if need be, bluming. I have seen it stated so tonly in the papers, but in debates in Congress, that practically the I mon Facine was still managed by Mr. Gould, and that I had simply been put forward by Mr. Gould, and that I had simply been put forward by Mr. as a fluorehead in order to aliay pupular feeling and to obtain terms more favorable than would otherwise be given. and to obtain terms more favorable than would other-wise be given.
In justice to Mr. Gould, as well as myself, I wish to state that this is in no degree the case.

fors, which does not seem to me to be right and sound, is shall forthwith make way as President for some one else more in groupathy with that poucy than I. Meanwhile, until I do so, I assume in alvance full responsibility, if need is, to the exclusion of every one cise, for whatever is done.

### AMONG CALIFORNIA VINEYARDS.

Rapid Increase in the Number of Vines-Picking % rawberries in February, SAN GABRIEL, Feb. 28.-Here in San Gabriel valley are some of the largest vineyards in California, and they are rapidly increasing in size, as it is estimated that 5,000,000 vines will be planted this season in this county. The vines are pruned back each season to within two or three feet of the ground, and this makes the body of the vine grow so large that it resembles the stump of a tree. The San Gabriel Wine Company's immense winery is but a couple of miles west of us, and the Stern & Rose winery a mile or so to the east. The 15 000acre ranch of Lucky Baldwin, who recently

acre ranch of Lucky Baldwin, who recently was so unlucky as to break his leg, is but a few miles to the east, and money has been poured out freely to make it an Eden. Within a stone's throw is the San Gabriel Mission Church, established by Franciscan friars in the last century, and there are many other places of great interest within a short radius.

Bananas, paims, century plants, and other specimens of tropical vegetation grow luxuriantly out in the open. Orange groves abound, and lemon trees and line trees are growing without number. Olives, also, grow readily, as well as all the rules which grow in the Eastern States. Orchards of English wainut trees are quite numerous. Strawberries can be picked and eaten some this month which were grown in the open air. in the open air.

#### How the King of Persia Eats Breakfast. From the London World.

The King of Persia is very careful of his health, and his French physician, Dr. Tholozan, is ever within call, so that the unfortunate doctor is as great a galabout as his master. His Majoriy enjoys very fair health, a slight paralysis having as vet been his only ailment. His habits of life are simple, his diet plain roasts and butled. The King is an early riser, 4 or 5 A. M. being his usual time in summer. This gives him a long day, but he breaks it by a siesta. It is the royal habit when tired to be shampooed by his attendants, and it is thought no indignity for a high official to be told to assist in the kneading process. Shampooing is a real art, and is carried out to scientific perfection by some of his Majesty's more confidential servants. The

solitary meal. The King is squatting on the ground; some fifty dishes are set before him His Majesty selects the simplest, and quenches his thirst with builtermilk or seed sherbels, which are served in delicious profusion in magnificent china bowls. Dead silence is observed by the few favored courtiers who stand around the walls of the spartments. The royal butlers electly hand the various dishes. As the Kinz eats he addresses these whom he may delyn to honor with his no ice, and these fortunate ones bow low, and answer in humble affirms. So it is." "It happened exactly as your Majesty ordained," and so on. The same kind of language is used by the royal princes in addressing their father, and they would not presume to attempt to sit in the royal presence; but as in Persia no son would sit in his father's presence unless ordered to do so, this is more due to fliral

golden howl, and then he rises and the meal is served to toe princes. On leaving them if goes to the courtiers, and lastly the royal farrashes pick the bones and liferally lies the platters clean. The royal dinner, served about 9 P. M. is a repetition of the breakfast; generally it is enlivened by the playing of the brass bands or

### The Cost of the Innuguration.

WASHINGTON, March 6.-The committees which had course of the financial part of the mangurai celebration are now hard at work footing up their arcounts. It is estimated by members of the commit-tees that the total expense incurred will not fall short of \$45,000 which is \$10,000 more than was calculated. upon at the start. The greater part of the additional expense was industrial in partial x weeden roof on the committee gu rathest 190 support in the categor and a now you was a real to the committee gu rathest 190 support in the categor and a now you are 2 satisfied support in sommittee all have

#### The New Base Ball Moustnebe. From the Merchant Traveller.

"What a cute little moustache John has."
remarket one dir! to another. "Sightly scattered,
however." Yes, if a base hall moustache." What a
Unat-milte on a side!" Of course not, that's old."
What is it, then ?" "Why, three out all out."

### CLETELAND IN THE WRITE BOUSE, GENUINE BALD-HEADED STATESMEN.

How they Grace the Chambers of the Scante

From the Cincinnati Times-Star,

Row they brace the Chambers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

From the Cincinnati Times-Ray.

Senator Edimunds, the presiding officer of the Senate, has fallon into a babit of late of warring a binek silk skull can. He is very hald, and the air of the Senate chamber is uncomfortably good to the exposed cranial surface, causing coids and the consequent inconveniences. So he wore this little black cap all the day in the committee rooms, in the Vice-President's chamber, and in the chair of the Senate as its presiding officer. It looks odd to see the presiding officer of the Senate at it in his official seat with his head covered while all others of that body uncover their heads in his presence. And there are some other heads in the chamber quite as baid as his.

The nearest approach to the system which Senator Edmunds has inaugurated is the course of Senator Williams, the hero of Cerro Gordo. He wears a wig. It is very neat and is very well fitting, but he has a way when he has occasion to stroke one side of it of taking hold of the opposite side to keep it in its place, thus giving the whole thing away at once.

Senator Coke of Texas is one of the baldest men in the Senate. There is a vast expanse of 'forchead' extending away over the top of his head and down the rear so far that there is only a firinge of gray hair running round from one ear to the other. Indeed the frings may be said to run clear around, for it is heavier in front, where there is a bunch of white beard.

Cameron of Wisconsin is quite as destitute of capillary covering as those mentioned. He has a full growth of snowy white beard. Cameron is an excessiont Senator, and the Senate will suffer a material base when he goes out. It was because of his determination not to remain longer that the Wisconsin people were induced to cast about for a new man for the place. A quiet, unpretentious man, he is thoroughly posted on all that is going on, thoroughly well rend, safe in his convictions and judgment.

Senator Harrists another man with a nec

something approaching the lone fisherman cut, but infinitely worse.

Cameron has a little bald spot about as big as a silver dollar on the top of his head. He is a boylsh-looking fellow, the last man in the Senate Chamber that you would pick out for Don Cameron after the many things that have been printed about him.

Gorman has rather thin brown hair, usually well plastered down on his small head, which is big enough in proportion to his body, which is like that of a boy of 15.

Vest's sandy brown hair is pretty thin and pretty carefully smoothed down on his round.

vest's sandy brown hair is pretty thin and pretty enrefully smoothed down on his round, rather large head to conceal the signs of approaching baidness.

Cockrell's is pretty nearly ditto, though he probably hasn't discovered it. He thinks less about his personal appearance and more about the details of Senate business than almost any man on the floor. Mahone's small head is covered with a thick

man on the floor.

Mahone's small head is covered with a thick growth of iron-gray hair.

Logan's hair is thick and black, and only surpassed in thickness and length by Lamar's.

In the House there are fewer baldheads in proportion to the entire number than in the Sanate. Reed, the irrepressible wit from Maine, who is the quickest and atrongest man on the Hepublican side, if not in the entire House, has a big, well-shaped head, very bald, with an occasional streak of brown hair combed over it to conceal it as far as possible.

Dingley, his colleague, an ex-tovernor of the State, has his hair so precise in its "lay" that it gives the suspicion of a wig.

Willis of Kentucky is one of the baldest men in the House, and one of the hardest werkers.

Broadhead is very bald, smooth-faced, with only a frings of white hair around his head.

Tilman of South Carolina is another quite destitute in this particular line, as are Strait and Waliace.

Randall has a full head of dark hair, a little mixed with gray.

Carlisie's bair is dark and pretty thin, his

and Waince.

Randasi has a full head of dark hair, a little mixed with gray.

Carlisies hair is dark and pretty thin, his face, like Handail's smoothly shaven.

Gen. Rosserans's hair is very thin, his face covered with a thin grown of sandy beard.

Cox of New York has a pretty good-sized bald spot on his head, but his hair, in spite of the fact that he is about 60, shows very little gray.

That other witty man. Horr, is as gray as an old hadger, and about as fat. He has a full head of gray hair, not white, and a queer little patch of gray whiskers on his chin.

Holman's hair is pretty thin, and dark, but mixed with gray. His whiskers, which grow on the lower part of his face, but are shaven from the upper lip, are much mixed with gray. Dunham of Chicago has a heavy black moustache and full black hair, very much resembling in this particel are Senator Sabin, who has been mistaken for Dunham of Chicago has a heavy how been mistaken for Dunham of late.

Senator-ciect Joe Binckburn has a small bald spot on his head and a very heavy moustacle, which will vie in magnitude with Logan's.

In the Supreme Court, Justice Field's head is extremely bald, with a fringe of iron-gray hair and a full iron-gray heard, long and wavy. His baldness is not so painfully apparent, however, as is that of Justice Gray whose curiousle.

#### Do the Police Hound Mr. Roche! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the

secount of the arrest of John Roche, the United States Deputy Marshal and so called dynamiter on Monday night, the policeman charged that "Roche was acting suspiciously around Christopher Boylan, a Long Island farmer." This charge does great injustice to Roche. Boylan came into my place late on Monday night as companied by two men, whom I found were perfect in Myrtie avenue, Brooklyn, and I concluded that their d-signs were not honest. I directed Boyian to the ferry, and warned him of his dangerous associates in their presence. He departed, only to be closely followed by the two men. Seeing this, I requested Roche and another young man to follow and present evil brighling Boyian till he reached the ferry. They complied, sind the first policeman they met of the circumstances. Roche was arrested for his pains, and cuffed frequently on his was to the station. Boyian was urged to onset a complaint of attempted robbery against Roche, which he refused to do. Hearing immediately of Roche's arrest I went to the station house, where the Sergeant told me the charge assists Roche was refusing to move on when ordered by like policeman. Naw, how can either the charge stefors the dourst of "acting suspiciously around the Long Islandar." If the real charge was refusing to move our when ordered?

John Roche is an honest industrious man. Because of the refusal to crimich to some of the police, ther have seen him arrested white quelette as the ward. I have seen him arrested white quelette wards along the street, its cannot wasked to the home along along the street, its cannot wasked to the home along along the street, its cannot wasked to the home along along the street. d-signs were not honest. I directed Boylan to the fer

# Freedom of Worship.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: As Catholice ask the right of separate religious service for children of Catholic parents only, Mr. Lowe's charge, in his letter in The SCE, that they desire to proselytize is unjust and untrue. It does not follow that, if Catholica consider the celebration and hearing of mass essential to the salvation and reform of those of their faith, every Processint denomination should deem it necessary in have a separate to know service in our reformatories. There being no sourtiles, such as the mass recognized in Any Protestant warship, any one form of their service would meet the thewe of all. Not so with tasteolice who now seem Theorem that ear reformatory institutions are unsectarian fails to the ground when tasteolice are compelled to attend Protestant religious errives. Here is where prosciyitism comes in, as well as the union of thurch and state.

All tasteolice desire is the means of reforming those of their own faith, children of the poor, who chiedly, therough powerly and containing the in crowded tenements, have become criminal is it just of for the welfare of society to keep them eriminals, outcasts, with my incomit e or hope of a better condition to legin the world again? to the salvation and reform of those of their faith

Rome, Feb. 6 .- To-day Baron von Pitteurs Hiegnerts, the new Ambassador of the King of Beigi presented his ere entials as Envoy and Pienipotentiary Minister to the Holy See. The F- personnel him in the ball of the throne, surrounded by his household. Th Prefect of Ceremonies, Mgr. Cataldi, who alone has Prefect of Ceremonics Mgr. Cataid: who alone has the right to introduce ambaseadors, not the Minister at the description of the Palatine swites, and Note that reper apartments. The Palatine swites, and Note that repeat of the rest of the Palatine swites, and the catain of the rest of the rest

A constant cough, failing strength, and wasting of desh are symptoms denoting pulmonary organs more or less seriously affected. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is a safe remedy for ising and throat sile. Add

### DOLNOS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Regulating the Carriage of Explosives-Ten Hours a Day's Work for Children. ALBANY, March 6 .- Recently a railroad freight train was running on the Blossburg branch of the Erie Bailway, when suddenly the couplings of two cars broke. The train parted into two sections, and then came together again with a resounding clash. The concussion was terrific, but the engineer had no time for profanity over that, because several of the freight cars abruptly disappeared from his view, and it seemed to him as if 10,000 cannon had been fired simultaneously Ten tons of gunpowder on the freight cars had

been exploded by the concussion. No one was hurt except the engineer, who leaped from his engine on hearing the explosion. The city of Elmira was shaken by the explosion as though there had been an earthquake shock. The railroad company said af-

quake shock. The railroad company said afterward that they would not have handled the gunpowder so carelessly if they had known the character of this freight.

Ex-Mayor Hendricks of Syracuse, who represents one of the Assembly districts of that city, rend about the accident, and to-day introduced a bill to prevent similar ones. His measure makes it a misdemeanor to send explosives of any character by ship or rail without putting on them a label stating their nature and apprising the railway or steamboat company also makes it a mislemeanor to send explosives of any character by ship or rail without putting on them a label stating their nature and apprising the railway or steamboat company also of what is contained in the packages.

Assemblyman Oliver has his eye on the expense account of the city of New York. To-day he persuaded the Assembly to pass a resolution asking the Comptroler of New York to transmit to the Assembly a tabulated statement showing the number of buildings leased for the use of city departments outside of the public buildings of the city. He informed the Assembly that the city paid \$100,000 annually for the lease of one building, the Stewart building.

The Assembly passed by \$4 to 1 Mr. Steber's bill forbidding the employment of children under 14 years of age and women in manufactories for a longer period than ten hours daily. No child under 12 years of age is to be employed at all, and none between the are of 12 and 14 years unless they can read and write. Manufacturers who violate the law may be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than inney days, and with a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100. The Governor, with the consent of the Sonate, is authorized to annount three Factory Inspectors at yearly salaries of \$1,200 each to carry out the law. The bill is one of several that are being put through the Legislature by the representatives of the labor organizations of the State. The measure is said to be modelled on an English law of a similar nature.

The Senate to-day ordered to a third reading Mr. Bowen's bill authorizing accredited agents to issue solicles in foreign fire insurance companies on payment of a license fee not to exceed \$200 in crities of 100,000 population, and \$25 for piaces of less size. Superintendent McCall of the Insurance Department approves of the bill.

Senator Low, at the request of the State Board of Health, Introduced a bill to-day au-

of the bill.

Senator Low, at the request of the State Board of Health, introduced a bill to-day authorizing the Board to open channels in swamps that endanger public health. The State is to advance the money, at a low rate of interest, to the various localities for this purpose. Subsequently the cost of the improvement is to be assessed on the surrounding property.

#### A TALE STUDENT IN JAIL. Accused of Stealing Watches from his Fellow

New Haven, March 6 .- Yale College students have been peeping at one of their fellows behind the bars of the county jail this after-noon. Edward, the son of Dr. Henry Warnock, a —The descriptive terms used for neurologiwealthy retired physician of Atlanta, Ga., a stylish young man of 22, who is a student in the Sheffield Scientific School, class of '87, was arrested last night for fighting with Edward torious place at George and Temple streets, This morning he turned up in the police court. his fine clothing and silk hat battered and torn and bespattered with mud. He was fined \$9 and costs for being drunk. Then he was rearrested on a charge of theft, and was held for further

costs for being drunk. Then he was rearrested on a charge of theft, and was held for further developments.

Thieving has been going on at the college lately, and watches and property to the value of over \$500 have been missed this term. Warnock is accused of taking a gold watch worth \$200, from the cothing of a student James O. Heyworth, at the symmasium recently, and pawning it for \$50, to prolong a spree which he is said to have kept up almost ever since. Warnock came here two years ago, and though a bright fellow, has so neglected his studies that last year he was dropped back a year. His father, it is understood, sent him \$200 a month regularly besides an allowance of \$12 a week to ray his board. Money ran through his hands like water. It was spent as soon as it was one of the most open-hearted fellows that ever let his false friends control his purse.

When arrested he at first made up his mind to telegraph to his father and have him come on hers, but when he was taken to jail he found a letter from home containing a check for \$280, and he then changed his mind. The students from whom the articles were stolen are not very anxious to press their complaints.

HARTFORD, March 5 .- A curious old diary was rought to light before the legislative Committee or Temperance to-day, in an argument upon the proposed amendment to the Liquor License law. The Rev. Hugh Montgomery, a temperance enthusiast, averred that in conduces is not so painfully apparent, however, as is that of Justice Gray, whose curiously-shaped head, high at the back and rather narrow, is extremely destitute of covering.

Stanley Matthews has a good-sized told spot on his head, very little larger than when he was appointed five years ago.

Chief Justice Waite rejoices in a full head of iron-gray hair.

In the lobby, Capt. Eads, who is extremely baid, wears a black skull can like that worn by Mr. Edmunds, while that other distinguished lobbyist, Mr. Beknap, rejoices in a full head of hair and a magnificent beard.

De the Police Waite related to the distinguished to be the police of the particular article upon when areas was laid was the list of iron-gray hair.

A formund, while a less once seems have the produced by the opposition, to show that the use of liquor in old times was more seneral than now it was that of "Alexander McNeil, Gent, of Litchfield," and the particular article upon when areas was laid was the list of iron-gray hair.

A formund when he was a life to New haven and the lobby. Capt. Eads, who is extremely baid, wears a black skull can like that worn by Mr. Edmunds, while that other distinguished lobbyist, Mr. Beknap, rejoices in a full head of hair and a magnificent beard.

next wase or. Clarks Waterbry.

We Lodged cost
To one shottle of Beear
to by Hoile of Punch
Ditto by Boole of Punch
at Newhaven Limes & orenges
at mount Carmel Dimer & o
to by soil Bitters
at mount Carmel Dimer & o
to by soil Bitters
at baile in Chester calls & Punch
for Dimer & oats & Isker
at mr. Clarks Lodgin Super & Brexfast &
Liquer & bors &
at mr. Steels a dran
for Bottle of Bitters
for Bottle of Bitters
for watermillions and frute limes & orings &
rum & o...

The committee was convulsed with laughter over the reading of the darry, and the Chairman remarked that considering the very large amount of liquor, punch beer, limes, and obtained consumed, the man, wife an horse made the trip quite cheaply. The question of adopting the proposed ascendments to the present law will probably be unfavorably reported.

#### Alaska's Wealth. From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Edwards Roberts, a San Francisco special correspondent, has lately returned from an extended trip to Alassa. Mr. Roberts said that the importance of Alassa, was very generally overlooked. In fact, very few people had any ties as to the value of the timber, minerals, and the of that country. We paid \$7,200,000 for Alaska. The said of the trace was a fundamental defending the control of the investment. The alone was a fundamental which had commercial Company for School of Feast by the Alaska Commercial Company for School of Feast had thinged from the bitance, which on 100,000 skins, the shipped from the bitance, which on 100,000 skins, the shipped from the bitance, which on 100,000 skins, the shipped from the bitance, which on 100,000 skins, the shipped from the dominant can be company to the service of \$100.

Edwards of \$2,000,000 of the country of the company of the content of \$100.

Edwards of \$2,000,000 of the country of the country of the company have a monopoly of this line strength of \$1,000 of the company have a monopoly of this Investment of \$7.25.000."

"How long win the company have a monopoly of this business?"

How ong win the company have a monopoly of this business?

The lease will expire in 1887, and at that time the Government will have no difficulty in making a new one which will return deadle the present reint.?

"The innersi wealth of Alaska is simply beyond computation, sould of the fined quarity exists in unfinited quantities in the quarity of the mountains in various sections. The only question ranging to be solved in regarding its accessionity. Douglass I simply beyond miles inortheast of Sitka, as the centre of mining operations at present. It is owned by Sun Francisco capitalists and a 12-stains until the factor is formed in the world, is in operation. Labor is chear and there is no reason, ande from distance and the difficulty of getting at the gold quarte, why Alaska should not shopy a large percentage of gold mined in America in the future."

## Victory for Iglesias in the Peruvian Congress,

Lima. March 6, via Galveston.-In Congress on Weinesday the electoral discussions were resumed. The proposition for convoking general elections and sending a commission to Gen Cacers was debated.

Sending a commission to Gen Cacers was debated.

Senior Majparida made a violent speech, in which he attacked the Government and Gen. [glesias personally.] House envereignty on that of having attacked the na-At length the President of the Assembly denomined the trains a reliations, but the latter continued in the same attain. This strain meeting closed with a bajor for the first earl of the proposition for the ratification of the clusting powers of Iglesian which was passed by a ma-jority of 44.

#### Brift lee Cloge the Sound Again. CITY ISLAND, March 6 .- Large fields of drift

ice floated in from the east to-day, and, becoming lodged at Hart Is and, filled the Sound from shore to shore, extending as far east as can be seen from this station. The following schoeners are in the ice from one to two miles east of Execution Light Draid, sarah, Avis. J. L. Cotter, Patope, it Walter Seatt, Rob and Harry, Reaper, Fieet-wing, and S. J. Lindsley.

# It Never Was a Legal Tender,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I wish to know if the trade dollar was not a legal tender when first coinced by sait of thougress; or mast it not been made so by some subsequent act of Congress? R. M. C. The Sad Fate of an Ex-President in New York.

How one of our most popular Chief Magistrates died poor in the great metropolis. Reminiscences of samuel liiam M. Evarts, Abrain S. Hewitt, and fom Kinsella. See to morrow's Sunday Mercury.-Adv.

### SUNBEAMS.

-Miss Warden, au Loress of "The House the Marsh," is going to dramatize it and play the heroine's part.

-Slavery dies hard in Brazil. The prov-

ince of Pernambuco has still \$100 staves. Abolitionists are not in favor in that province.

—The Porte is so absolutely impotent and

apathetic that half the world forgets that it owns Egypt, and that British troops are doing its fighting. -The new English Postmaster-General, having gone down to his office and let himself in with a

latchkey, was promptly arrested by a detective and held until dentified as a non-dynamiter.

—A gang of eight men raided the China houses at Huntingdon, Oregon, the other day, and secured about \$2.00 from the immates, who were forced with halters around their necks to give up their money -At his own request a Georgia farmer who

died recently was buried in a plain pine coffin, not even

painted, and a pocket knife that he had carried for

twenty years, together with a toothpick and pocket comb, were placed in his pockets. -A stage was upset in Applegate Creek, in southern Oregon, the other day, by a rush of salmon. The horses were cut loose, and the driver escaped on their backs. The salmon crowded the river from bank to bank, and the school was over a mile long.

-Russia has 15,231 doctors, and maintains universities at Kazan, Kiel, Charkow, Moscow, War-saw, Helsingfors, and Dorpat. The professional men-tick to the cities. In the country thousands of people die for want of medical and surgical attendance.

-Arsenical floors, in addition to wall papers of that kind, are threatened in England. A cor respondent writes to one of the London papers, showing that an architect directs the washing of joists for cellar floors with an arsenical solution, to prevent dry rot. -A lady whose bang was destroyed by a

recent explosion of natural gas in Allegheny county, Pa., has sued the company whose pipes led to the disaster, placing the value of the biraute ornament at \$105; and the value of a bang is to be judicially determined. -The North Carolina House of Representatives has adopted the following design for a new State flag: A white bar and a red bar run horizontally, the red bar above the white. Near the staff the color is blue to a depth of one third of the flag. In the centre of this blue portion is the coat of arms of the State in gold. -In the discussion as to the deleterious

effect of tobacco upon the human system, which has just been started afresh, the case of a Kentucky woman, vouched for by the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, should not be forgotten. She began smoking corn cob pipes while a young girl, and, persisting in the practice, died at the age of 110 years. -According to a careful report in Comples

Rendus, coffee is a complex aliment which acts mainly by modifying the phenomena of nutrition and the gene-ral functions. It renders the organism capable of consuming and destroying larger quantities of nitrogenous substances, and may consequently be regarded as an indirect source of available energy. -Dr. J. H. Roberts writes from Liberia to

the Boston Medical and Survicel Journal that he is con-vinced that the medicinal herbs grown in certain cli-mates are especially adapted for the cure of diseases which prevail in them, though they may be useless elsewhers. He finds the plants of Liberia much more successful in African fever than the best of drugs prepared in more highly civilized countries. -By far the best-looking men in London to-day are the police. The soldiers can't compare with

them. The hard times have evidently induced many farmers sons and others of superior calibre to enter the police force who are persons of education and have excellent manners. Yet a London policeman receives only cal conditions are rapidly increasing in number, and bid fair to make an interesting vocabulary. Some of the comparatively recent terms are used by Dr. C. H. Hughes in the St. Louis Mexical Journal, where he describes a patient who "has anthrophobia, being afraid to meet any one about the house," and polyphobia, "afraid of everything, sometimes," he has also phobe

phobia, being "afraid something is going to happen to frighten him." -A recent work. "The London and Provincial Water Supplies," gives the daily consumption of water in London at 144,502,772 gallons, or nearly 30 gailous per head of population. Glasgow is fortunate in her supply, receiving 50 gailous per head per diem from the pure waters of Loch Katrine. The writer says that the population of London is now increasing at the rate of 100,000 per year. If this rate continues until 1919 London will have a population of about 10,000,000, and the water problem will be a very serious one.

-A writer in a London paper says: "The most attractive show at the Japaneseries-at least for the lady visitors—is the hairdresser's shop; and the first result of the visit of this little colony is a development n the fashion of tonsorial art. Already I have noticed half a dozen ladies with heads trimmed à la Japanese, and now I am assured on the best authority that artists in hair are on their way from Japan, under engagement with two of our best known fushionable West End hair dressers." The Japan village has proved a great success.

-The French Academy of Sciences receives innumerable letters from people who imagine they have made some brilliant discovery. A lady wrote lately that having been suddenly setzed with the early symptoms of cholera, she entered a cafe and ordered a place of absinthe, which she drank. The cholera disappeared at once. The Secretary was complimented for his gallantry in reading the lady's very important of munication, but was reminded that people attacked by cholera do not generally enter cafes, but if forced to do so, do not usually call for absinthe.

—A writer in the Medical Times describes he island of Madeira as presenting the curious anomaly of a country which is destitute of any wheeled vehicle whatever, a fact due to the almost complete absence of roads. People travel in hammocks, and, with three pearers only, they may journey all day with hardly a halt. The highest temperature of the island in 1885 was 50°, and the lowest 40°; the mean temperature of the nouths of the whole year varied but twelve degrees. Thus, for the winter months, it was 61, 60, 60; spring, 60, 63, 64; summer, 68, 71, 72, and autumn, 70, 69, 64.

-The following claims of superiority over steam traction are made for electricity as a railway motor: Absence of smoke and conders; hobviates all danger from explosion; it does away with the necessity for heavy locomotives and for tenders and allows of ighter bridges and tracks; the ralls are not worn out so ast, as a perfect rotary motion is communicated to the driving wheels, and there is no pounding or jumping of the motor; no obstruction can throw the train from the track, as the current is neutralized by the obstruction itself, and the train comes to a stop before the obstruction is reached. A broken rail or an open drawbridge would break the current, so that the train could not reach the point of danger; by a proper arrangement of connections it would be impossible for any train to pro-ceed to a section already occupied by another train, and collisions would be impossible.

-The States whose banks have been counterfeited are Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connection. New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Of these New York has the largest number (fifty three), or nearly fifty per cent. Illinois comes next with twelve. The finest counterfeits are a \$5 bill on the Merchant's Na tional Bank of New Hedford Mass, a \$100 toll on the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, the old \$50 greenback, and a \$10 Treasury note, series of 1875. Counterfeiting in America has been reduced to a practical science, and is the most connectely organized system of rascality on earth. Its members include both sexes, all ages, and nationalities. Counterfeld money frequently passes current for years, but in the end some one has to lose it, and it generally falls on those who are least able to hear the loss.

-An experiment has lately been tried by the Secretary of the National Fish Culture Associat at South Kensington, London, to test the highest temperature endurable by various species of fish. Several specimens of the following fish were selected for the trial, namely, the carp, gudgeon, dace, reach, perch, minnew, golden tench, common tench, trout, and sal-mon-all of which were deposited in coll water registertering 53°. The temperature was then gradually in creased by the infusion of hot water through a tube, which caused the temperature to rise steadily. Note of the fish, however, exhibited signs of failing vitality until the thermometer recorded 823, when a perch became prostrated, and shortly afterward its congenera followed its example in rapid succession in the following order: a fiel restorer, each fish, on showing signs of exhaustion, was removed from the water, dosed with a small quantity of brandy, and replaced in the tanks. The operation proved highly successful, for ou inspection the following day all the objects of the experiu

found awimming about as usual, thoroughly restored, with the exception of the dage, which died. -Most people have noticed that proposterus piece of affectation, " My attention has been rected." Ac. The following from a nobody-"To t Right hon. Joseph Chamberlain. Fir: My attention as been directed to the speech delivered by you in the Town Hall, Birmingham "-lately evoked this postic

comment in an English paper

I am so great a person that
I hever read the papers.
Which is an excupation for
Clocks, travelers, and drapers
I would of read a paragraph
Were I to get a personal.
But everything of misroer
Is brought to my attention.

Whate or the papers may contain, inever stong to read them Libes, state & or compliments— inever, never hered them for keeping up once dignity Mile is a great tovention;

I never natice anything Till brought to my attention